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BOROUGH OF MOSSLEY.

.....
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.
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The
ANNUAL REPORTS
of
The Medical Officer of Health
and of
The Sanitary Inspector
For 1950.

C. Whittaker, Printer, Borough Press, Mossley




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ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health, 1950

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH,
SEWAGE AND MARKET COMMITTEE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of presenting to you my Annual Report.

1.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	...	3,624
Population :						
At Census, 1931	...	...	...	...	...	12,042
Estimated, middle 1950	...	...	...	...	...	10,530
Number of Inhabited Houses :						
At Census, 1931	...	...	...	...	...	3,519
Estimated, end of 1950	...	...	...	...	...	3,573
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£45,308
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	£176.14

The district is almost entirely an industrial one, and the chief industries are cotton and woollen manufacturing and wool combing. There are also in the town a fruit and vegetable preserving works, two small foundries, a furniture manufactory, a wire works, two stone quarries, and a number of small factories engaged in engineering work and surgical dressing manufacture. None of these industries is injurious to health.

2.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Home population—Registrar-General's estimate, mid-1950
10,530.

		Total	M.	F.	
Live Births	{ Legitimate	146	70	76	Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated home population mid-1950
	{ Illegitimate	6	5	1	
	Total ...	152	75	77	
		—	—	—	Crude ... 14.4
					Adjusted ... 14.3

Stillbirths ... 4 2 2 Rate per 1,000 total
(live and still) Births
26.

Deaths ... 149 75 74 Death rate per 1,000
estimated home pop-
ulation, mid-1950 :
Crude ... 14.2
Adjusted... 13.5

Maternal Mortality :—

Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth and abortion ... Nil
Mortality Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births ... Nil

Death-Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births ... 33
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births 34
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births Nil

Neo-Natal Mortality :—

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age ... 2
Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births ... 13

Estimated mid-year population, 10,530.	Per 1,000 of estimated population				Maternal Mortality Rate		
	Live Birth Rate.	Crude Death Rate.	Death Rate from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.	Death Rate from Cancer.	Per 1,000 Live Births.	Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.	Rate of Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Live Births.
<i>Mean of 5 years—</i>							
1945-1949...	18.5	13.8	0.27	1.95	Nil	Nil	51
Year 1949 ...	16.2	13.1	0.10	1.71	Nil	Nil	65
Year 1950 ...*	14.4	†14.2	0.28	—	Nil	Nil	33
<i>Increase or Decrease</i>							
<i>in 1950 on 5 years' average :—</i>							
1945-1949	—4.1	+0.4	+0.01	—	Nil	Nil	—18
<i>Previous yr.</i>	—1.8	+1.1	+0.18	—	Nil	Nil	—32
† 1950 adjusted Death Rate (comparability factor, 0.95) = 13.5 per 1,000.							
* 1950 adjusted Birth Rate (comparability factor, 0.99)= 14.3 per 1,000.							

3.—CAUSES OF DEATH.

All Causes	...	...	...	...	...	Male	Female
						75	74
1. Tuberculosis Respiratory	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
2. Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	...	0	1
3. Syphilitic Disease	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
4. Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
5. Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
6. Meningococcal Infections	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	0	0

						Male	Female
8.	Measles	...	...	...	...	0	0
9.	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases					1	0
10.	Malignant Neoplasm, stomach				...	0	3
11.	Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus...					1	0
12.	Malignant Neoplasm, breast	...	...			0	2
13.	Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	...	...			0	2
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	...	...	...	...	10	4
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia			...	...	1	0
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	0	0
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System...					8	8
18.	Coronary Disease, angina			...	...	11	6
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease				...	2	7
20.	Other Heart Disease	...	...	...		11	15
21.	Other Circulatory Disease			...	...	6	7
22.	Influenza...	...	...	...	...	0	0
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	2	2
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	7	2
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System					0	0
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum				...	0	1
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea				...	0	1
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis			...	...	1	0
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostrate			...	...	2	0
30.	Pregnancy, Child Birth, Abortion				...	0	0
31.	Congenital Malformations			...	...	0	0
32.	Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases					6	10
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents			...	...	1	0
34.	All other Accidents	...	...	...		3	1
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	0	1
36.	Homicide and Operations of War				...	0	0

4.—NOTIFIABLE DISEASES. TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED

Notifiable Diseases	Total cases at all ages	AGE PERIODS YEARS							Total cases removed from the Hospital	Deaths in Hospital of persons belonging to District
		Under 1	1-	3-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45- and over	
Smallpox	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	—	5	15	25	4	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever (excluding paratyphoid)	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles (excluding Rubella)	...	3	33	43	33	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	12	27	41	25	3	1	1	—	—
Acute Pneumonia	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio-Encephalitis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis—Lethargica	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas...	...	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Food Poisoning	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	...	15	65	99	83	7	1	3	6	—

5.—TUBERCULOSIS.

(1) The Notification of Tuberculosis in the area is efficient.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1950.

Age Periods Years	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0- ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1- ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2- ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
5- ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10- ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15- ...	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
20- ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
25- ...	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
35- ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45- ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55- ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65- ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
75 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	9	2	2	1	2	1	—	1
	11		3		3		1	

Table 1.

MOSSLEY M.B.

TUBERCULOSIS RATES.

YEAR	Case Rates per 1,000			Death Rates per 1,000		
	Resp.	Non-Resp.	Total	Resp.	Non-Resp.	Total
1931 ...	1.07	0.74	1.81	0.49	0.25	0.74
1932 ...	0.50	0.25	0.75	0.67	Nil	0.67
1933 ...	0.76	0.08	0.84	0.59	Nil	0.59
1934 ...	0.52	0.43	0.95	0.09	Nil	0.09
1935 ...	0.35	0.35	0.70	0.70	0.09	0.79
1936 ...	0.53	0.18	0.71	0.18	0.27	0.45
1937 ...	0.45	0.36	0.81	0.63	0.18	0.81

1938	...	0.28	0.37	0.65	0.55	Nil	0.55
1939	...	0.28	0.19	0.47	0.09	Nil	0.09
1940	...	0.60	Nil	0.60	0.30	Nil	0.30
1941	...	0.70	0.20	0.90	0.90	0.10	1.00
1942	...	0.21	0.30	0.51	Nil	Nil	Nil
1943	...	0.63	0.32	0.95	0.21	Nil	0.21
1944	...	0.63	0.21	0.84	0.31	Nil	0.31
1945	...	0.83	0.62	1.45	0.21	0.21	0.42
1946	...	0.88	0.20	1.08	0.29	0.10	0.39
1947	...	0.48	0.10	0.58	0.38	0.10	0.48
1948	...	0.56	1.04	1.60	0.38	0.28	0.66
1949	...	0.67	0.19	0.86	0.10	0.10	0.20
1950	...	1.04	0.29	1.33	0.28	0.10	0.38
Total		11.97	6.42	18.39	7.35	1.78	9.13
Average		0.60	0.32	0.92	0.37	0.09	0.46

Table 2.

MOSSLEY M.B.**Tuberculosis Rates.****Incidence and Deaths**

Comparing the average incidence rate and death rate for the 5 year period 1930-34 with the period 1946-50.

	Case Rate per 1,000			Death Rate per 1,000		
	Resp.	Non-Resp.	Total	Resp.	Non-Resp.	Total
Average for						
5-year						
period,						
1930-34 ..						
0.70	0.41	1.11	0.40	0.10	0.50	
Average for						
5-year						
period,						
1946-50...						
0.73	0.36	1.09	0.29	0.13	0.42	

6.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Hospitals

There are no hospitals of any type in the area.

(1) General.

Since 5th July, 1948, the Manchester Regional Hospital Board control all the hospitals which might serve the Mossley area, i.e., the Manchester General Hospitals. Under the same Regional Board but controlled by the Ashton, Hyde and Glossop Hospital Management Committee, are the two General Hospitals in Ashton-under-Lyne (District Infirmary and Lake Hospital) and the Hyde Infectious Diseases Hospital. Mossley residents can, and do, use both Ashton and Manchester General Hospitals.

(2) Infectious Diseases.

Hyde Hospital continues to take cases from Mossley ; but no charges are now made for this service.

(3) Maternity.

Maternity cases are admitted to the Lake Hospital, Ashton-under-Lyne.

(4) Smallpox.

The Regional Hospital Board would indicate which hospital in their area was to be used for a case of smallpox should it arise.

(5) Puerperal Pyrexia.

Cases requiring hospital treatment are received at Hyde Hospital.

Tuberculosis.

The Regional Hospital Board are responsible for the direction and control of the Tuberculosis Dispensaries which, prior to 5th July, 1948, were under the control of Lancashire County Council.

Sanatorium treatment, where necessary, is provided and the Dispensary is in Lees Street, Ashton-under-Lyne. New cases attend on Tuesdays at 2 p.m. (and on the first Tuesday in the month there is an additional session at 6 p.m.), also on Friday at 10 a.m. A doctor's letter should invariably be presented.

Local Authority Services.

Mossley is one of the six constituent districts of Health Division No. 17 of the Lancashire County Council, who are the Local Authority for the area and provide for the following services in Mossley :—

1. Maternity and Child Welfare.
2. School Medical Services.
3. Midwifery.
4. Health Visiting.
5. Home Nursing.
6. Vaccination and Immunisation.
7. Ambulance Services.
8. Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care.
9. Domestic Help.
10. Mental Health.
11. Health Education and Propaganda.

The above services are administered by the Lancashire County Council acting through their No. 17 Divisional Health Committee.

The Medical Officer locally responsible for the above Divisional Health Service is :—

DR. ALAN S. SIMPSON,
Divisional Medical Officer,
Divisional Health Offices,
St. Michael's Square,
Ashton-under-Lyne.

Clinics in the Area.

There are three clinics in use in the area, viz. :—

(1) **Technical School, Stamford Road** ('Phone : Mossley 223).

These premises are rented and one Child Welfare Centre is held here every Wednesday afternoon from 2—4 p.m.

The Ante-Natal Clinic is held on the first Tuesday in each month.

A Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic is held on the last Tuesday in the month at 3 p.m.

(2) **School Clinic, Town Hall** ('Phone : Mossley 56).

The school clinic consists of two rooms at the top of the building, one used as a waiting room and the other as a dental surgery or a minor ailments treatment room.

(3) **40, Manchester Road.**

A Child Welfare Centre used every Monday afternoon.

All the above Clinics are far from satisfactory from the building aspect, and it is hoped that before long a new combined clinic will replace them.

Dr. Gilchrist conducts all the clinical sessions at the above clinics.

Midwives.

There is one Lancashire County Council midwife residing and practising in the district, viz. :—

NURSE BASFORD, 10, Alphin Square, Micklehurst, Mossley.
'Phone : Mossley, 155.

Nursing in the Home.

There is one whole-time nurse employed (Miss L. I. LAWTON of 8, Foxplatt Road, Mossley—'Phone : Mossley 237) for the visitation of the sick, but there are no arrangements for the nursing of infectious diseases, e.g., measles, in the home.

Ambulance Service.

The existing ambulances and personnel located at the Ambulance Depot (Manchester Road—'Phone : Mossley 250) were incorporated in the Local Authority Scheme.

The Headquarters is the Lord Street Garage, Ashton-under-Lyne, and the Mossley Depot is in use during daylight hours apart from week-ends. At such times the service is maintained from Ashton-under-Lyne.

7. FACTORIES ACT ADMINISTRATION.

Prescribed particulars with respect to matters under Parts I and VIII of the Factories Act, 1937, which are administered by the Council.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health (including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		In- spections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories without mech. power	22	25	—	—
Factories with mech. power	57	67	—	—
Other premises under the Act	—	—	—	—
Total	79	92	—	—

2. Cases in which Defects were found :—

Particulars	Found	Number of Defects			Number of Prose- cutions Instituted
		Re- me- died	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Sanitary con- veniences (S.7) :					
(a) Unsuitable or defective ...	3	—	—	3	—
Total ...	3	—	—	3	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

OUTWORK.

There are no outworkers in the classes of work specified.

8. WATER SUPPLY.

There is a sufficient and satisfactory supply of water in the Borough. The supplying authority is the Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge and Dukinfield (District) Waterworks Joint Committee, of which the Borough is one of the constituent authorities. The water is filtered and is subjected to chlorination as required.

Examinations of water going into supply are made by the supplying authority.

Water is supplied from public water mains direct to 3,530 dwelling-houses with a population of 10,270 (estimated). No houses are supplied by means of stand-pipes.

9.—NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948—SECTION 47.

- (a) Number of applications made during the year under sub-section (3). None.
- (b) Number of orders made. None.
- (c) Comments on operation of the section. None.

10. PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health (Part-time) :—

ALAN S. SIMPSON, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspectors :

HAROLD B. BELL, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A. (Part-time).

JAMES P. C. BRUCE, A.R.San.A.S. Appointed 17th January, 1950. (Part-time).

FRANK YATES, A.R.San.I. Appointed 18th July, 1950. (Whole-time).

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

ALAN S. SIMPSON,
Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Sanitary Inspector, 1950.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH,
SEWAGE AND MARKET COMMITTEE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Report for the year 1950.

DRAINAGE.

One new house has been connected to the public sewers during the year. Private drain connections are examined prior to filling in, and all connections to the Public sewers are made by the Corporation, or by contractors under the supervision of the Corporation.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES, DISINFESTATION, ETC.

Disinfections have been carried out after 49 cases of infectious disease. A total of 74 rooms and 282 articles of clothing and bedding was dealt with. Disinfections have also been carried out after seven deaths from non-infectious disease and 18 blankets have been disinfected for the County Ambulance Department.

Rooms occupied by persons suffering from tuberculosis are disinfected in cases where the patients are removed to sanatoria and in cases which terminate fatally. Householders frequently desire to have beds and bedding treated at the disinfecting station upon the fatal termination of an illness which is not notifiable under the Infectious Diseases Notification Acts. In cases where the doctor in attendance or the Medical Officer of Health considers such treatment desirable, the work is done free of charge. In other cases a charge is made towards the cost incurred. Disinfection of bedding, etc., is carried out at the Corporation Depot, Scout. The apparatus consists of an Alliot & Paton's Patent High Pressure Steam Disinfecter.

Householders who reside within the district are supplied with disinfectant for domestic use free of charge, on application at the Town Hall. A man is in attendance on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons and Saturday mornings. The distribution of disinfectants free of charge requires to be strictly supervised, otherwise waste and misuse occur. Disinfectants should not be used in an attempt to disinfect drains and get rid of a foul odour which, on investigation, may be found to be due to some defect in the system; nor as substitutes for soap and water, fresh air, and sunlight.

Four privately-owned houses, involving eleven rooms, have been disinfested after complaints of vermin. The method employed was to spray the houses thoroughly with "Vermicine" and to follow this up with sulphur candles, which were allowed to burn for a period of six hours. This work was carried out by the Corporation at the expense of the owners concerned.

SCAVENGING AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

There are 179 dry ashpits and 2,897 movable ashbins in use within the Borough. Bins are emptied each week and the contents removed to the Corporation Tip. The whole of the household refuse is collected by two Karrier "Bantam" refuse collecting vehicles. Approximately 1,700 loads of household refuse are dealt with per annum, equivalent to about 45 tons per week. No charge is at present made to shopkeepers for the removal and disposal of trade refuse. There is still approximately 20—25 per cent. of the refuse stored in fixed ashpits. The amount of refuse handled per week is increasing. The increased use of gas and electrical appliances for cooking and heating makes it difficult for the housewife to burn combustible refuse, especially in the summer time. The land purchased at Little Mill adjoining the Depot, has now been brought into use for tipping.

There are 2,450 pail closets, 1,343 fresh water flush closets and 142 waste water closets. The pails are emptied each week, cleaned and disinfected. The contents are mixed with a suitable absorbent and disposed of as a fertiliser.

The number of fresh water flush closets has increased by 84. Under Section 47. (4) of the Public Health Act, 1936, the Council has made a contribution of not more than £8 in

65 cases in which a water closet has been substituted for a pail closet. The work is undertaken voluntarily by the owners concerned, and the total number of new water closets provided under the scheme since it was adopted by the Council in July, 1945, is 278.

SALVAGE.

The salvage of waste materials has continued during the year. The following table shows the weight and value of the materials sold, with comparable totals for the previous year :—

Materials	Weight			lbs.	Value		
	T.	C.	Q.		£	s.	d.
Baled Waste Paper ...	68	10	—	—	460	17	0
Raw Kitchen Waste ...	6	5	—	—	16	7	11
Mixed Heavy Iron ...	2	19	3	—	8	19	3
String ...	—	12	—	18	2	7	7
Rags and Woollen ...	—	11	3	—	5	6	7
Sacking... ..	—	14	2	14	2	3	10
<hr/>							
Total 1950 ...	79	13	1	4	£496	2	2
<hr/>							
Total 1949 ...	128	19	3	—	£560	8	4

The collection of kitchen waste was discontinued on the 2nd March, 1950.

The waste paper is sold to a Paper Mill at Stalybridge, Cheshire.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There is one Common Lodging House within the Borough. This is situated in Mill Street and the condition is fair.

NUISANCES.

104 informal notices have been served and 101 nuisances have been abated. In the majority of cases owners of property maintain their houses in a reasonable state of repair, but there are some owners and agents of property who fail to carry out the most necessary

work until pressure has been brought to bear by the officials of the Health Department. There is also a class of tenant who fails to maintain his house in a reasonable state of cleanliness, and several nuisances of this type have been abated.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are within the Borough one gut-scraping and one tripe-boiling establishment. They are periodically inspected and it has not been necessary to take any proceedings for infringement of the Bye-Laws or Regulations. The registration of the gut-scraping establishment is for a limited period only.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES AND FOOD INSPECTION.

The licences of two slaughter-houses have been renewed during the year. As meat is supplied from a central depot at Oldham, there is no slaughtering within the Borough. Retail food-shops are inspected periodically.

Eleven slaughter-men are licensed under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

The Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector are the Officers duly authorised by the Council to administer the Meat Regulations.

The Council have adopted the model bye-laws for the handling, etc., of food.

BAKE-HOUSES.

There are 19 bake-houses within the Borough. These are on a small scale, the occupiers baking for their own retail trade. Linewashing has been carried out when necessary, the general condition and cleanliness are good, and no offences have been found.

MILK SUPPLY.

The registration of dairy farms and of persons carrying on the trade of dairy farmer was taken over by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries on the 1st October, 1949, when the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, came into force.

Twenty distributors of milk (other than cowkeepers) are registered, 15 operating from premises in the district and five from premises outside the district.

During the year, one sample of raw milk was taken for the tuberculosis (biological) test, and one sample of heat-treated milk for the tuberculosis test. Both samples were negative.

Eleven dealers' licences (including supplementary licences) for the distribution of "Tuberculin Tested" milk (10 licences) and "Accredited" milk (1 licence) have been issued under the Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Ten retail distributors of "Pasteurised" milk and 16 retail distributors of "Sterilised" milk have been licensed under the Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.

FOOD POISONING.

No cases of food poisoning occurred during the year.

ICE CREAM PREMISES.

Two premises are registered for the manufacture and sale of ice cream, and 19 premises for sale only.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT.

The issuing of movement licences and inspections arising out of the movements of animals under licence are dealt with by the Police who, when necessary, call in on behalf of the Council, a qualified veterinary surgeon for examination of contacts of notifiable disease.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

There are 23 factory chimneys in the district. In cases of excessive black smoke, factories are visited and are found to be willing to co-operate with the Local Authority in order to prevent this nuisance. 14 observations have been taken during the year.

Domestic Chimneys. The Police normally deal with the question of excessive smoke from a domestic chimney.

SEWAGE WORKS.

The Inspectors of the Lancashire Rivers Board have visited the works on several occasions. The effluent has been variable in quality. The estimated dry weather flow at the works is 300,000 gallons per day.

The readings registered by the Flow Recording Apparatus are taken daily. These readings, together with daily rainfall readings obtained from the Water Works Engineer, are forwarded periodically to the Council's Consulting Engineer.

HOUSING.

(a) Statistics.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a).	Traditional Permanent Houses.			
(1)	By the Local Authority	...	...	0
(2)	By other Local Authorities	...	...	0
(3)	By other Bodies or Persons	...	...	1

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	165
	(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	... ..	373
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	... ..	0
	(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	... ..	0
(3)		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation...	...	0

(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	118
2.	Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :—	
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ...	96
3.	Action under statutory powers during the year :—	
(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	0
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By Owners... ..	0
(b)	By local authority in default of owners	0
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied... ..	4
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners	0
(b)	By local authority in default of owners	0
(c)	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	0

(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	0
(d)	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1)	Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	0
(2)	Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit... ..	0
4.	Housing Act, 1936. Part IV. Overcrowding :—	
(a)	(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	5
	(2) Number of families dwelling therein...	5
	(3) Number of persons dwelling therein...	29
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	0
	(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	0
	(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	0

(b) Housing Conditions.

- General observations as to housing conditions, including the standard of houses, the prevalent types, age and approximate numbers and general soundness of the several types—any information as to prevailing forms of defects and of prevailing bad conditions resulting from overcrowding :—

Majority of houses in the Borough are terraced, with 2 living rooms and 2 bedrooms, and without fixed bath or W.C. Average age 75 to 80 years, built of stone with solid external walls and without damp-proof course. Solid ground floors common.

Approximate number of :—

- (a) Back-to-back houses, 50.
- (b) Back-to-earth houses, 80.

2. Sufficiency of supply of houses.

- (a) Give some indication of extent of shortage, stating approximate number and type of houses required :

Erection of 2 and 3 bedroom houses is proceeding as quickly as possible.

- (b) Particulars of any housing scheme :—

- (i) in hand at end of year. 52 permanent houses in course of erection on the Winterford Road Site.

- (ii) contemplated. Tenders to be invited for the erection of 25 permanent houses on this site.

- (c) Information as to any important changes in population during the period under review or anticipated in the future. None.

- (d) Any special difficulties in the way of providing suitable sites for new houses.
Difficult to find new sites, due to sharply sloping ground.

3. Overcrowding :—

- (a) Number of cases of overcrowding in houses owned by the Local Authority which have been relieved during 1950. None

- (b) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding None

- (c) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding, e.g., causes None

4. Fitness of Houses :—

- (a) Difficulties found in action under the Public Health Acts or under the Housing Acts ... None

- (b) Number of houses which have not an adequate internal water supply. Approximately 85 houses drawing water from wells.
- (c) Number of houses which have no separate water closet or other adequate sanitary accommodation—approximately 100.

PETROLEUM ACTS AND EXPLOSIVES.

One new licence has been granted for the storage of 500 gallons of petroleum spirit and 24 licences have been renewed for the storage of a maximum aggregate quantity of 24,150 gallons of petroleum spirit. Two licences have been renewed for the storage of mixed explosives. The registration of twelve premises for the storage and sale of mixed explosives (fireworks) has been renewed.

No breaches of the regulations have been found.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HAROLD B. BELL, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.
Sanitary Inspector.

